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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE



COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERROISM REVIEW

CTCI

MAY 1996

APPROVED FOR
RELEASE DATE:
07-25-2011

TR 96-005

SECRET

DI TR 96-005
May 1996

Copy 0351

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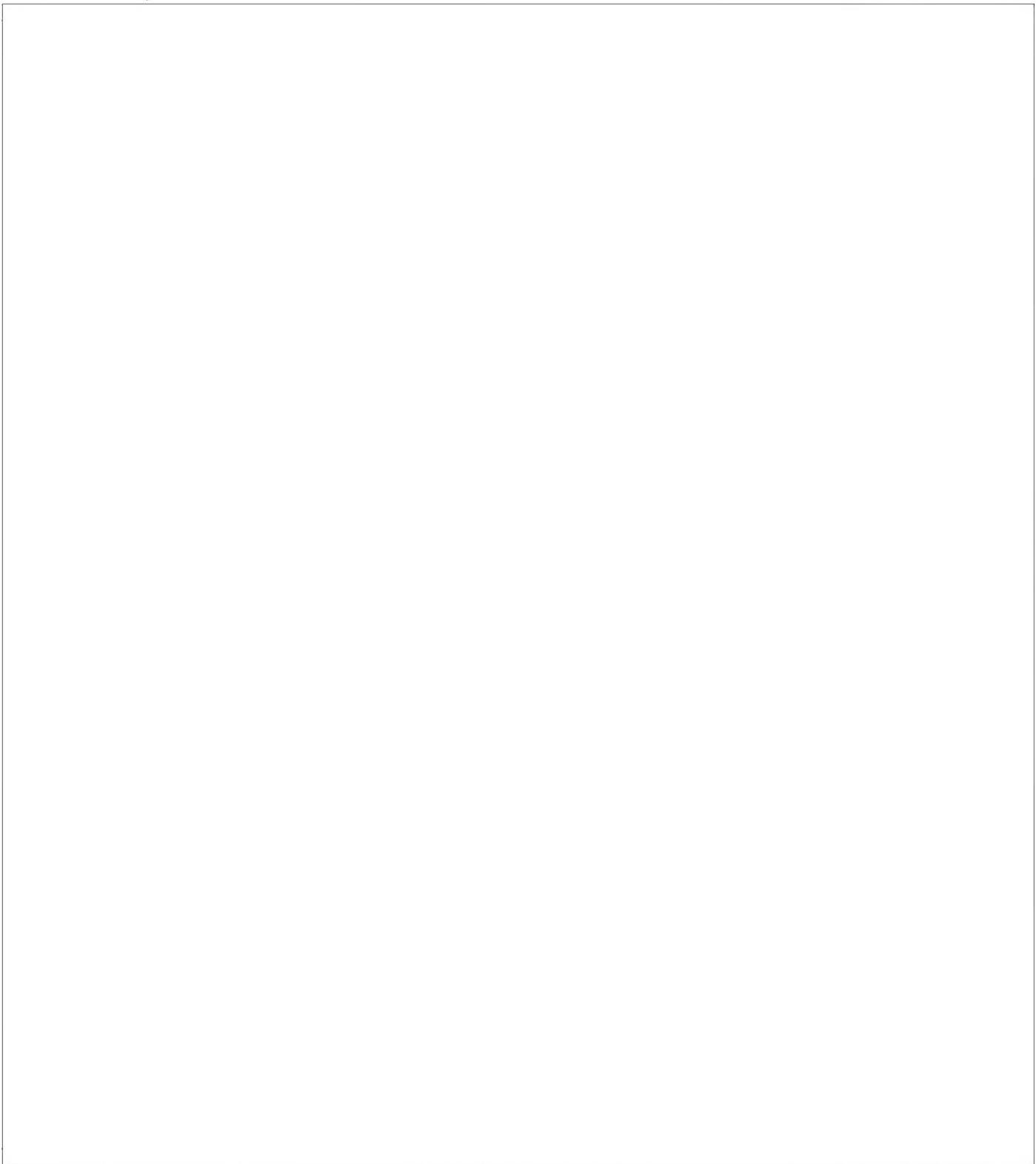
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This Review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to [redacted]

Information available as of 17 May 1996 was used in this report. [redacted]

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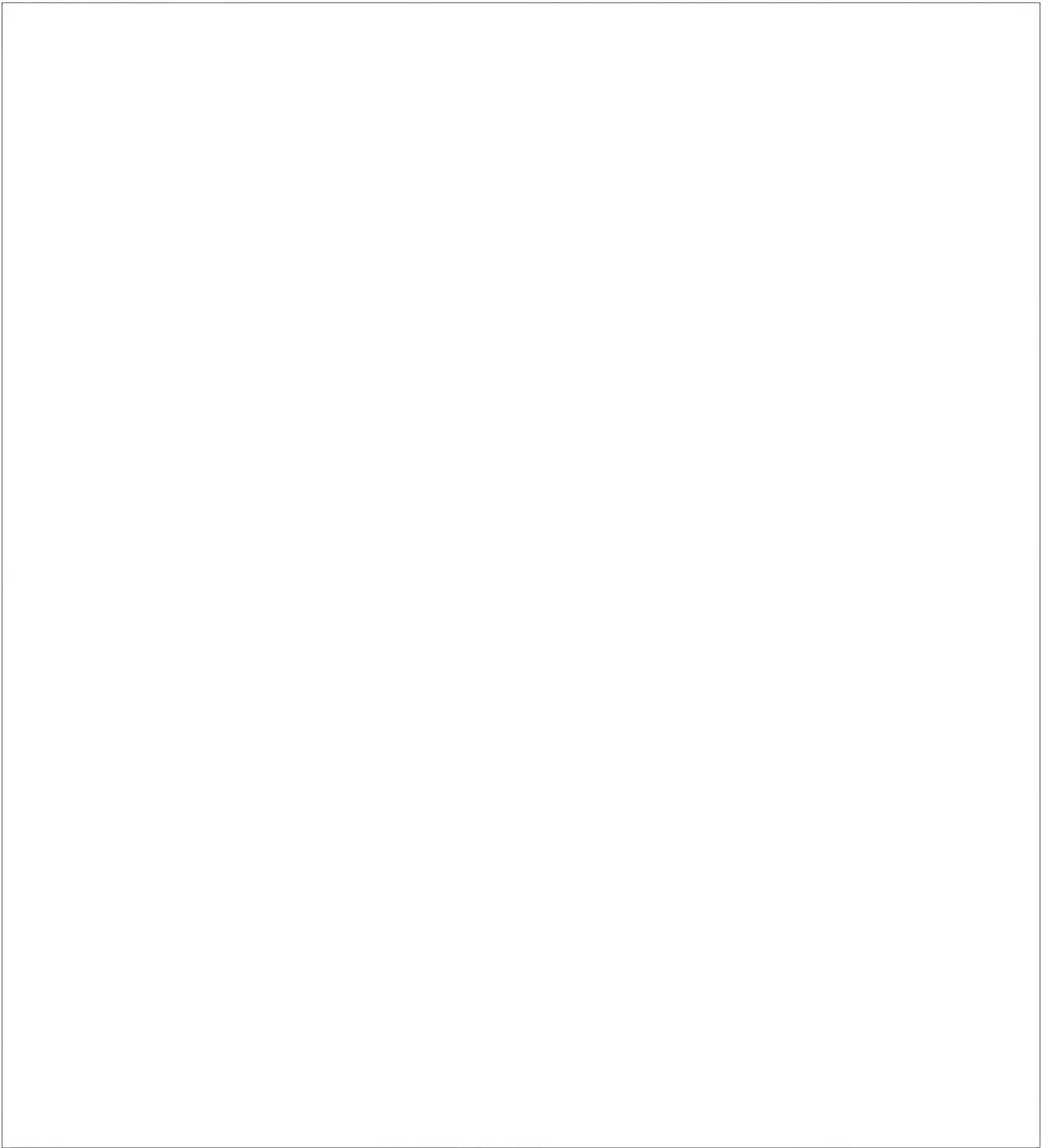


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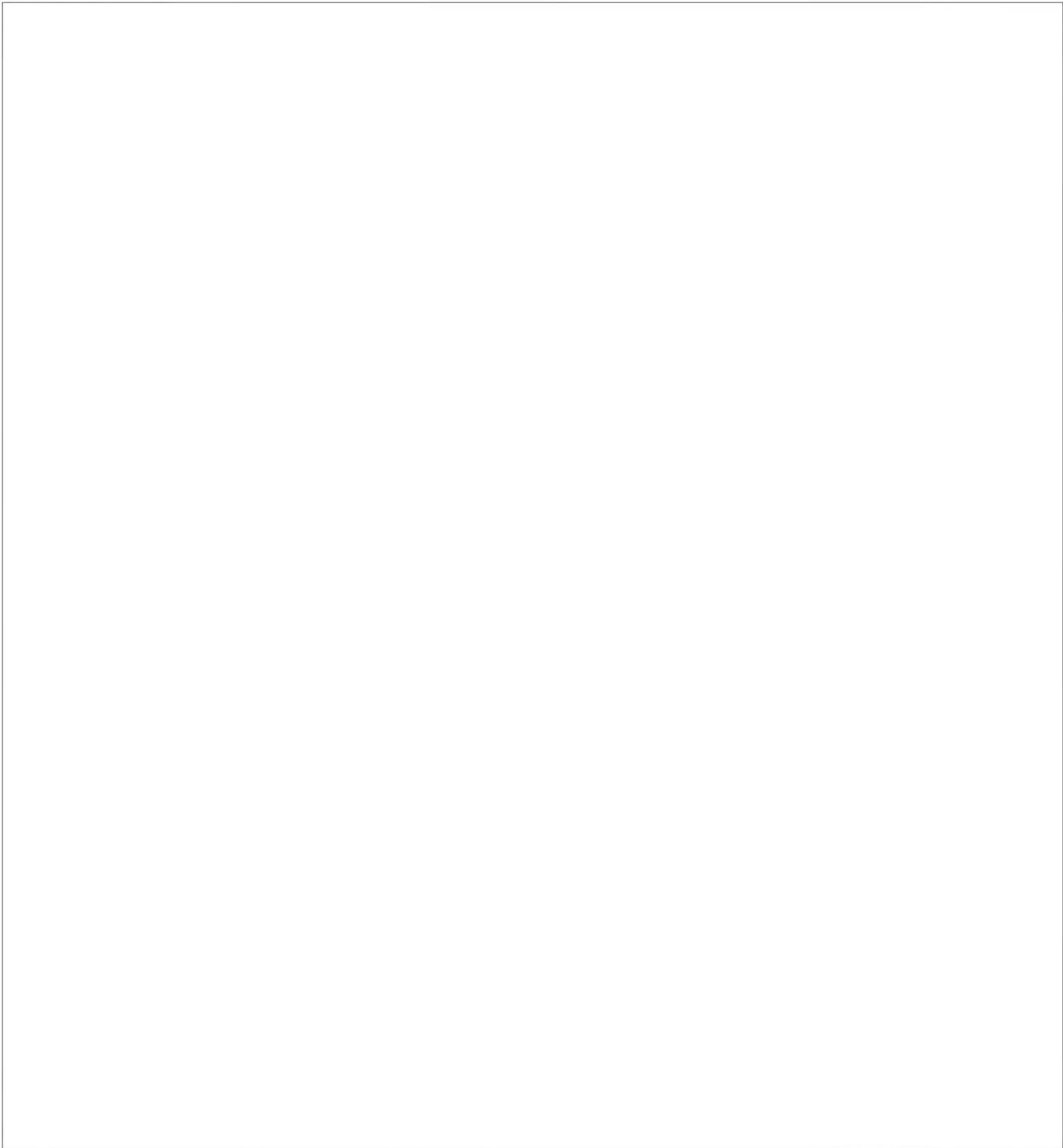


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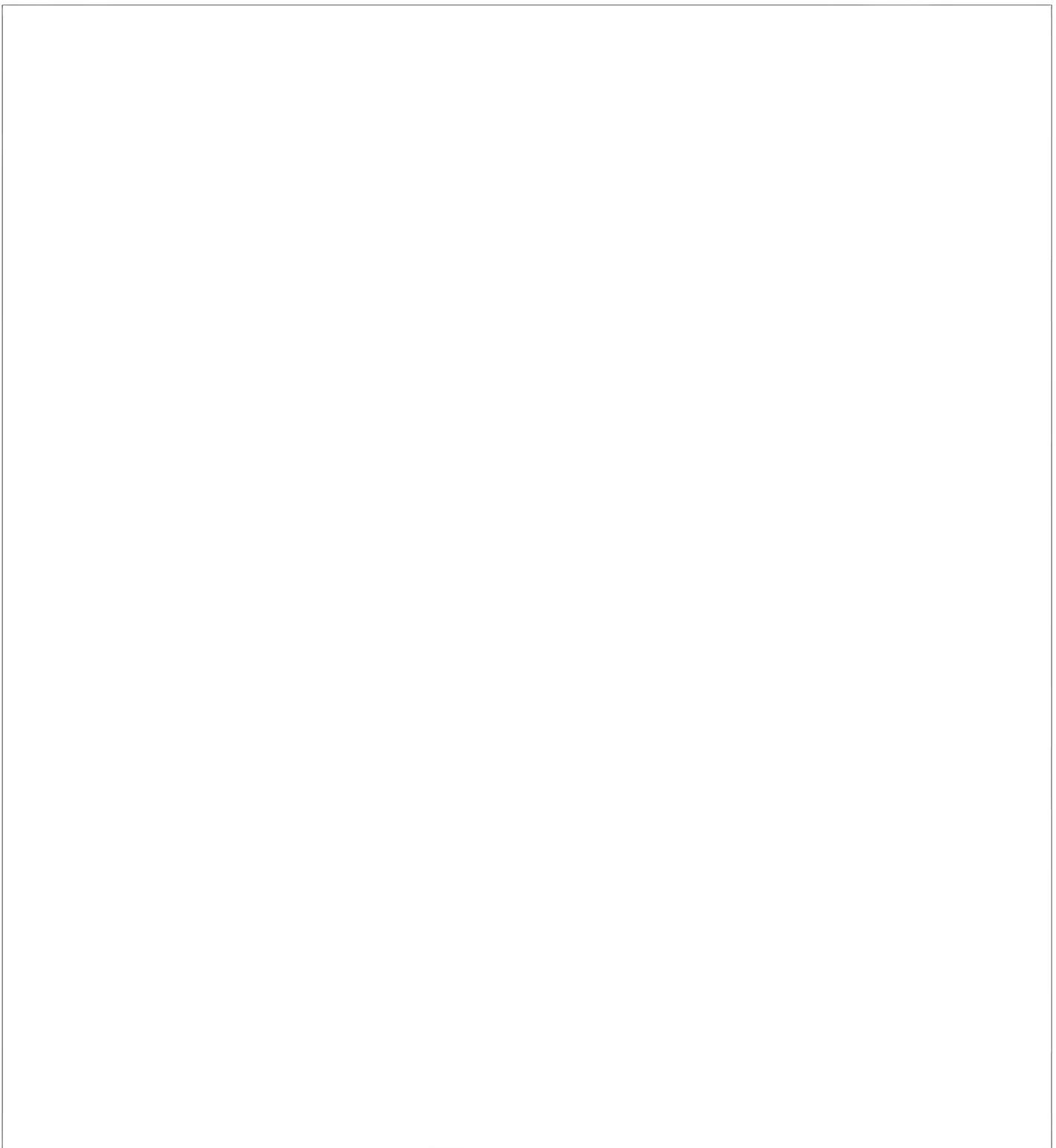


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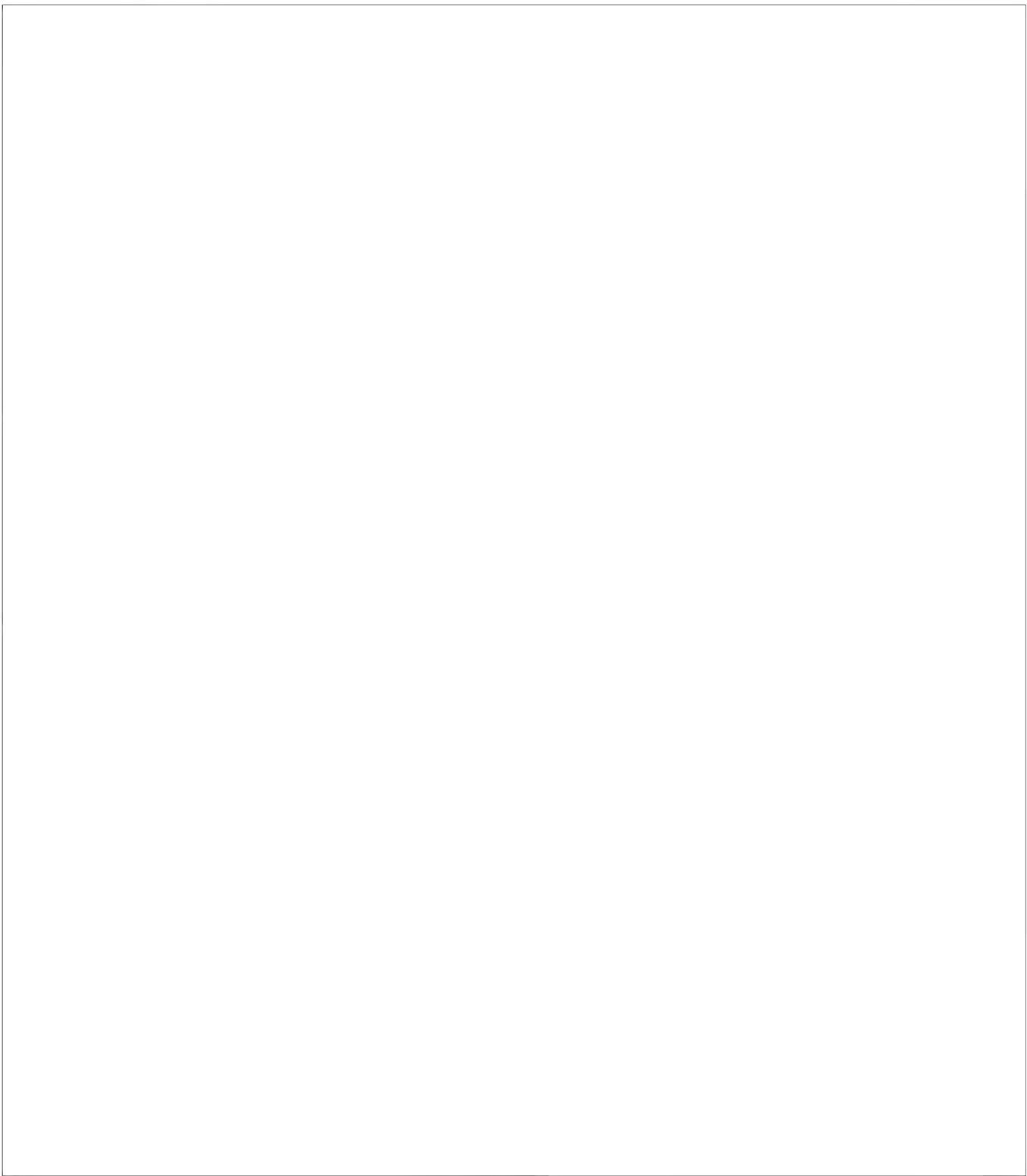
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Highlights

Significant Developments

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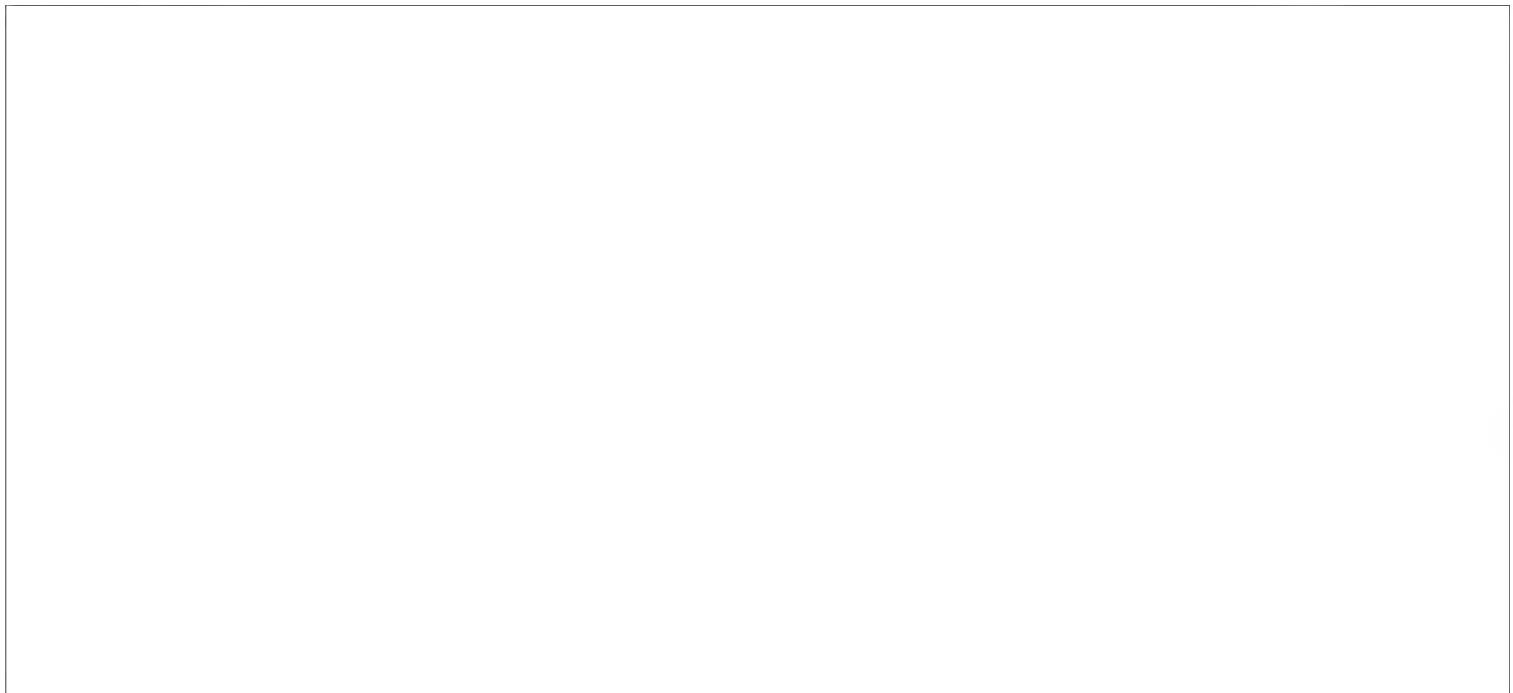


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The Terrorism Diary for June and July

Below is a compendium of June and July dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

1 June 1976

Palestinians. During this month, Syria entered the civil conflict in Lebanon on the side of the Christian Phalange and against the Palestinians and their Muslim allies. In response, Palestinian renegade Abu Nidal renamed his terrorist group (then based in Iraq) the Black June Organization and began attacking Syrian targets.

3 June 1989

Iran. Death of Ayatollah Khomeini.

4 June 1982

Israel, Lebanon. First Israeli bombing of Beirut.

5 June 1963

Iran. National Day of Mourning; Revolution Day; Day of Uprising (commemorates the arrest of Ayatollah Khomeini by police under the Shah).

5 June 1967

Middle East. Beginning of the Six-Day War.

6 June 1982

Israel, Lebanon. Israeli forces invade Lebanon.

6 June 1984

India. Army storms the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar.

18 June 1953

Egypt. Evacuation Day (anniversary of the proclamation of the republic).

25 June 1964

Mozambique. Founding of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.

26 June 1995

Ethiopia. Attempted assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak by al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya.

Italy. Arrest of 13 Gama'at members in Milan.

3 July 1988

Iran. USS Vincennes shoots down Iran Air Flight 655 in Persian Gulf.

4 July 1776

United States. Independence Day.

4 July 1946

Philippines. Republic Day (date on which the Philippines became an independent republic).

5 July 1962

Algeria. Independence Day.

9 July 1929

Morocco. Birthday of King Hassan II.

10 July 1978

Mauritania. Armed Forces Day (commemorates military coup).

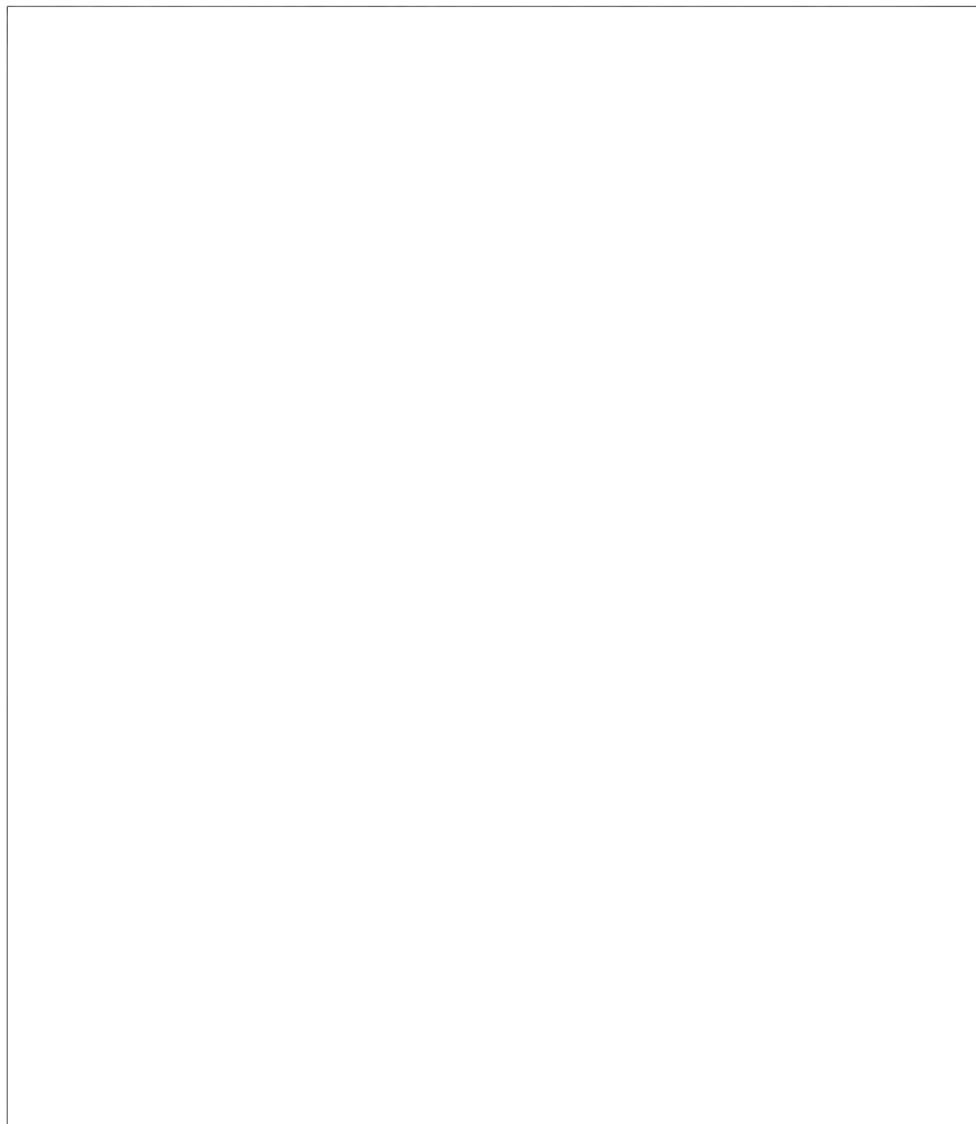
- 12 July 1690** *Northern Ireland.* Orangemen's Day (Protestants march to commemorate victory in Battle of the Boyne).
- 14 July 1789** *France.* Bastille Day.
- 14 July 1958** *Iraq.* Republic Day (Army coup d'etat that overthrew monarchy and established republic).
- 15 July 1946** *Brunei.* Sultan's birthday.
- 17 July 1968** *Iraq.* Revolution Day (Ba'th Party coup).
- 20 July 1974** *Cyprus.* Turkish Cypriot Peace and Freedom Day (commemorates intervention by Turkish forces).
- 23 July 1952** *Egypt.* National Day (commemorates military coup ousting King Farouk).
- 23 July 1970** *Oman.* Accession Day of Sultan Qaboos.
- 25 July 1957** *Tunisia.* Proclamation of republic.
- 26 July 1956** *Egypt.* Nationalization of Suez Canal.
- 28 July 1821** *Peru.* Independence Day.
- 28 July 1989** *Lebanon.* Abduction by Israel of Hizballah cleric Shaykh Ubayd.
- 31 July** *Spain, France.* St. Ignatius' Day (Basque patron saint).
- 31 July 1969** *Spain, France.* Founding of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA).



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Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.



Asia**26 March**

Cambodia: Suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas abducted 26 Cambodian mine disposal experts, their British supervisor, and his translator near the Angor Wat temple complex. Six of the hostages escaped; only the British national and his interpreter remain captive. Landmines have killed at least five police officers and soldiers while they were searching for the hostages. [redacted]

**Europe****20-27 March**

Germany: Unidentified assailants conducted five separate firebombings of Turkish-owned businesses and social centers, causing varying amounts of damage, but no injuries. The incidents occurred in Bremen, Gelsenkirchen, Bielefeld, and Hanover. The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) is suspected. [redacted]

24 March

Austria: PKK sympathizers set fire to two Turkish cultural centers in Vienna, causing extensive property damage, but no injuries. [redacted]

Latin America**21 March**

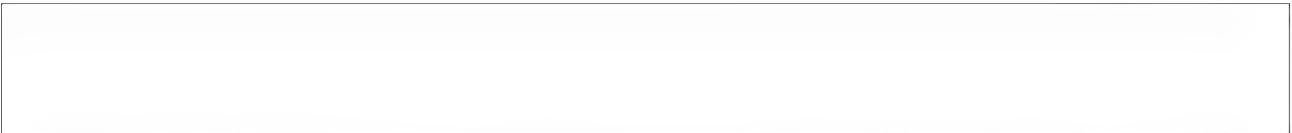
Colombia: Colombian police defused a letter bomb found at the door of the Venezuelan Consulate in Bogota. Police suspect the National Liberation Army (ELN). The group has threatened to expand its guerrilla war to Venezuela in response to the alleged persecution of Colombian peasants living along the border. [redacted]

23 March

Venezuela: Suspected ELN guerrillas killed one policeman and injured another policeman and a civilian in La Victoria [redacted]

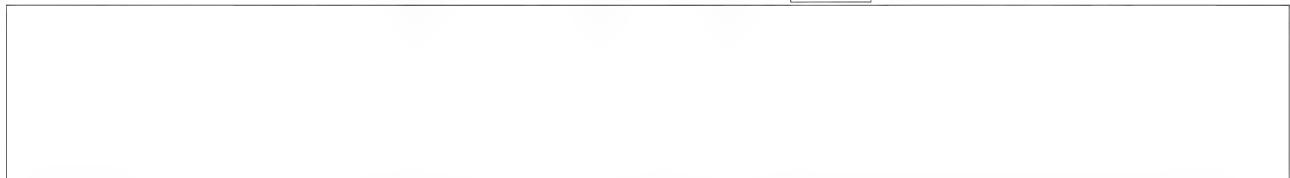
**Middle East****3 March**

Israel: A suicide bomber dressed as an Israeli soldier detonated an explosive device on a bus in Jerusalem, killing 19 persons, including six Romanians, and injuring six others. The Students of Yahya Ayyash, a splinter group of the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS), claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]



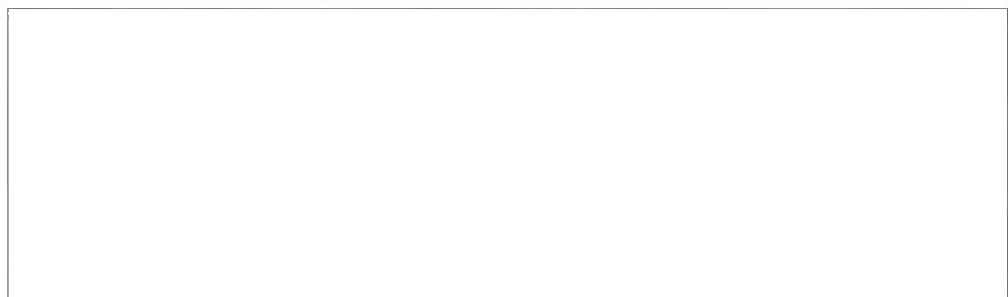
14 March

Bahrain: Assailants poured gasoline at the entrance to a foreign-owned restaurant in Sitrah and threw molotov cocktails inside, killing seven Bangladeshi employees and destroying the restaurant [redacted]

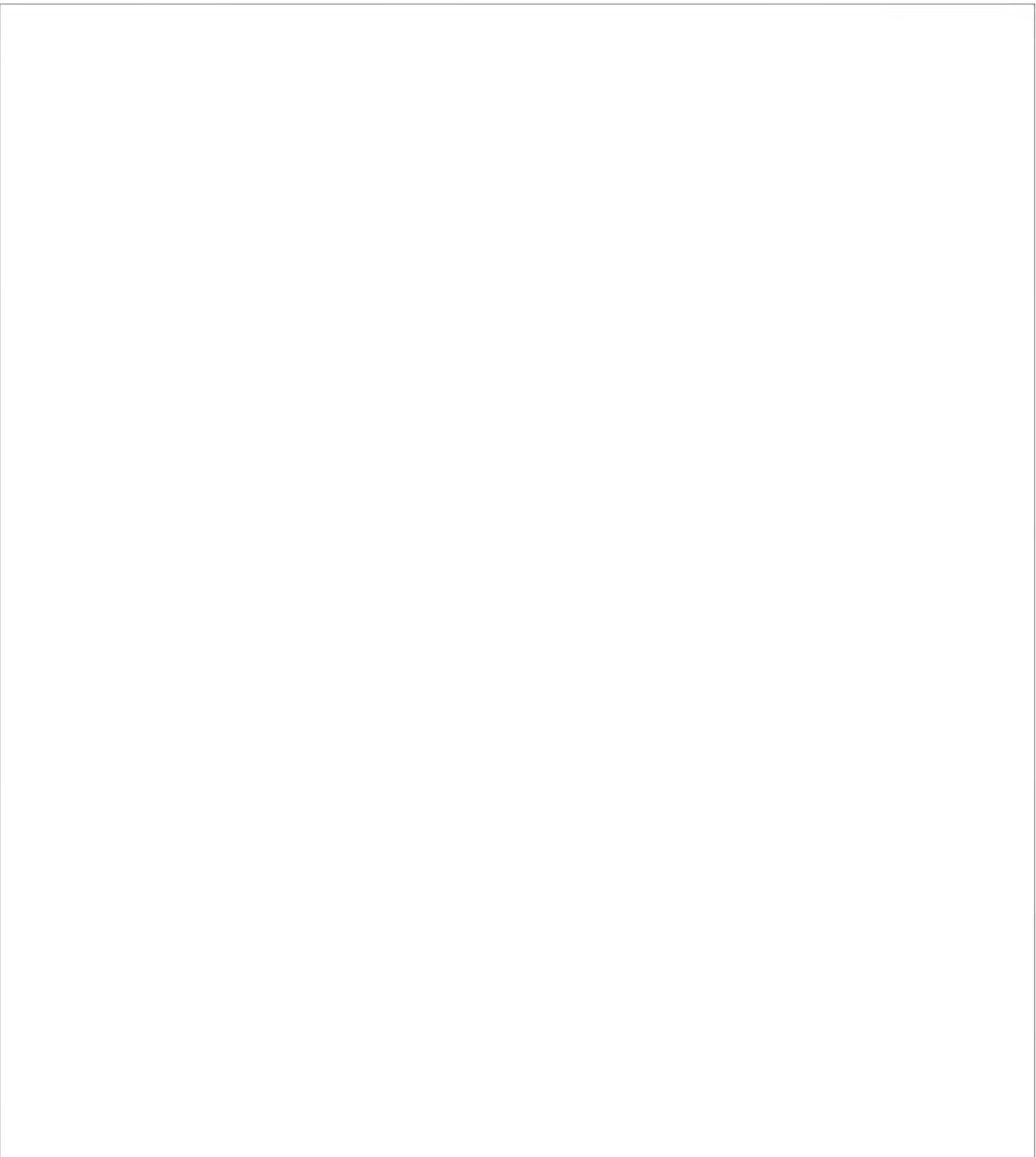


27 March

Algeria: Armed Islamic Group (AIG) extremists kidnapped seven French monks from their monastery in Medea Province. On 26 April the AIG offered to free the monks in exchange for the release of AIG members held in France. The group has threatened to kill the monks if its members are not released. [redacted]



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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—April 1996

This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Asia

Cambodia

About 30 *Khmer Rouge* guerrillas attacked a group of tourists at a scenic waterfall near Kampot on 11 April, killing and wounding an unknown number and kidnapping at least 20 persons.

India

On 25 April *United Liberation Front of Assam* guerrillas ambushed a vehicle in Assam, killing a candidate for the ruling Congress party and four others.

Japan

A woman sprayed an unidentified gas in an underground theater in a Tokyo amusement center on 12 April, causing panic in the audience of 500. Seventeen persons were admitted to a hospital for burning eyes and sore throats.

Pakistan

A bomb exploded at the Shaukat Khanum Memorial Hospital in Lahore on 14 April, killing six persons and injuring 34. The bombing occurred the day after the hospital's founder announced plans to form a new political party.

Philippines

A pipe bomb exploded inside a Zamboanga theater on 3 April, causing panic but no injuries. Fifteen minutes later a second pipe bomb exploded outside another theater, injuring two police officers and three others. Police suspect the *Abu Sayyaf Group*.

Sri Lanka

The *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam* detonated a landmine under a passenger and freight train en route to Batticaloa on 20 April, derailing the train. There were no injuries.

Europe

Greece

A bomb exploded at the Athens residence of a deputy supreme court prosecutor on 16 April, causing extensive damage, but no injuries. Authorities suspect the leftist *Revolutionary Organization 17 November*.

On 28 April two bombs detonated in a shopping complex in Athens, injuring two police officers and damaging nearby shops. *17 November* is suspected.

Spain

Explosive devices damaged two banks in Pais Vasco Autonomous Community on 14 April. It is believed the *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* is responsible.

Turkey

On 22 April in Kahramanmaraş' Ekinözü District in southeast Turkey, gunmen shot and killed three primary school teachers after kidnapping the victims from

their homes. Military forces later killed the five militants believed responsible. Despite the group's denials, authorities believe the *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* is responsible for the attack. [redacted]

A bomb exploded at the Turkish Air League Directorate on 23 April in Istanbul, causing damage to buildings and a nearby vehicle. The *PKK* or the *Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)* may be responsible. [redacted]

Unknown assailants threw explosive devices at the residence of the Susehri district mayor on 25 April, causing an unknown amount of damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

United Kingdom

On 12 April in Belfast, masked assailants identifying themselves as *Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)* members set a man on fire after dousing his legs with gasoline. [redacted]

On 24 April an explosive device partially detonated under a bridge in London, causing minor damage but failing to ignite a second device containing 30 pounds of high explosives. A *PIRA* telephone call alerted police shortly before the blast (see highlight on page 14). [redacted]

Latin America

Argentina

Two gunmen shot and wounded a doctor as he was leaving his house in Quiñmes on 4 April. The *People's Revolutionary Organization* claimed responsibility and explained that the attack was to mark the 20th anniversary of the military coup on 24 March 1976. The group condemned the wounded doctor for human rights abuses during the 1976-83 military dictatorship, and accused him of trafficking in babies born in military concentration camps. [redacted]

Chile

On 10 April in Santiago, two members of the *Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front (FPMR)* attacked a prison police school, killing one guard and injuring another. One of the attackers also was killed in the shootout. [redacted]

Colombia

Guerrillas from the *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* blew up a section of the Trans-Andean oil pipeline in Nariño Department on 15 April. [redacted]

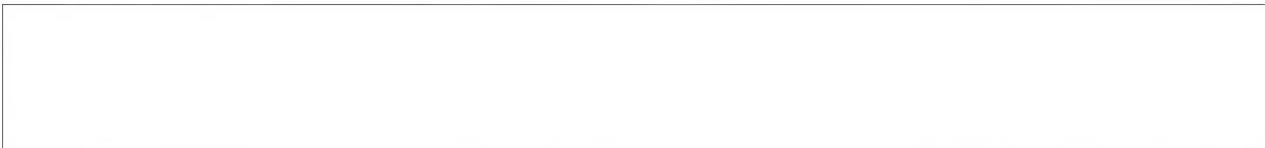
National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas intercepted a bus on 23 April in Santander Department, and shot and killed four passengers. [redacted]

Guatemala

Guatemala National Revolutionary Union militants attacked a private farm in Playa Grande on 15 April, damaging a school and the farm's central offices. [redacted]

Peru

Some 60 armed *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* militants attacked a village in Anchihuay on 16 April, killing four persons. The guerrillas ransacked the village, forced residents to listen to speeches on SL philosophy, and took two villagers with them as they withdrew [redacted]

Middle East**Egypt**

Suspected *al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya* militants opened fire on a group of sentries leaving a mosque in Samalut on 16 April, killing one sentry and wounding another. [redacted]

Israel

On 7 April unidentified assailants threw two molotov cocktails at a bus in the Hebron district, wounding three Israeli civilians. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

A small bomb detonated near the Interior Ministry's Population Administration Bureau in Jerusalem on 24 April, slightly damaging a car. All government offices were closed for Independence Day celebrations [redacted]